OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1751. [N°. 356.]

Priſca recenſitis evolvite ſecula faſtis.
CLAUD. *in* EUTROP.

SINCE Standing Armies have been ſo much in Faſhion among the Princes of *Europe*, the Word *Review* has been ſo conſtantly impreſſed into the military Service, that it is almoſt become a technical Term of the military Science. And yet this very innocent Word, tho' now made ſo formidable by the Uſe of it, ſignified no more originally than barely a Looking-back upon, or taking a Retroſpect of, any Thing that was paſt, whether in the natural, civil, political, or moral World.

If we conſider the Uſe of it in the civil and political Senſes only, and compared with the Practice of our Anceſtors, this *Review* will inform us, that it was the Cuſtom of antient Times, at the Opening of every Seſſion of Parliament, to look back upon what had paſſed ſince the Cloſe of the Seſſion laſt preceding, and ſometimes to carry the Retroſpect much further, when the Encroachments of the Crown, or the Abuſes committed by weak or wicked Miniſters, rendered it neceſſary to give the People ſome immediate Redreſs, in regard to Grievances that had been long growing on them, and were become intollerable. It is by this Practice, that ſome of the fundamental Pillars of our Conſtitution have been ſo long preſerved; that ſeveral Infractions, which had been made on that venerable Building, have been occaſionally repaired; and that ſometimes new Beauties, as well as greater Solidity, have been added to the whole Structure.

If it cannot be ſaid of very modern Times, that much Skill or Labour have been exhibited in our political Architecture, we muſt aſcribe it to the Want of frequent and proper *Reviews* of the preſent State of our Conſtitution. We do not ſeem deſirous to know, at leaſt we do not ſeem ſo in our collective Capacity, what our Condition really is, what has been done for our Benefit or our Prejudice within the Years that are laſt elapſed. And yet, if we conſider the Matter rightly, this is ſo much our Duty and Intereſt, that without it we cannot rationally expect to preſerve entire

——The Laws, the Rights,
The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down,
From Age to Age, by our renown'd Forefathers,
So dearly bought, the Price of ſo much Blood!

But we ought to be ſo far from turning the Negligence of paſt Years into a Precedent for future, that the very Thoughts of this long Inattention ſhould make us doubly vigilant, to prevent or avert the fatal Conſequences of it. The Work of a *Review* muſt be the more arduous and difficult, in Proportion to the Time over which it is to extend: Theſe Difficulties muſt of neceſſity encreaſe every Year, while the ſame Cauſes are ſuffered to remain.

We have known the *Criſis*, when a Motion for a Retroſpect of Twenty Years, was over-ruled, merely becauſe it had been ſo long neglected, and it was thought impoſſible, at ſuch a Diſtance of Time, to procure all the neceſſary Lights that might enable the going thro' it with Satisfaction. And when a Ten Year's *Review* was afterwards agreed to, and reſolved on, even that was found too large a Field to travel circumſpectly over, and unravel by the way all the Perplexities of miniſterial Wiles, and turn up all the Filth of Corruption that lay concealed under a thin and deceitful Surface.

The Conſequence was, that, tho' the State-Inquiſitors had been animated to their Work by a long and vigorous Oppoſition, though to all Appearance every one was in earneſt to perform his Part of it, they were yet obliged to ſtop ſhort in the Midſt of their Task. Two imperfect Reports they made, one of which came out by Authority, and the other with Connivance; but they were both far ſhort of what was expected from ſuch an Enquiry, and ſerved only to ſhew the great Error of permitting the chief Servants of the Public to be too long unaccountable.

The Power they are inveſted with, and the Intereſt of their Tools and Dependents added to their own, will always enable them to ſecrete from every Eye, except that which conſtantly attends to Tranſactions as they paſs, a great Part of that Guilt or Folly which might render them the Objects of public Hatred or Contempt. And all the while they are thus neglected, there is Reaſon for the ſtrongeſt Preſumption againſt them, that they are weakening the Conſtitution they ought to ſupport; and endeavouring, by the Arts of Corruption and Diſſimulation, to poiſon and deſtroy the very Spirit itſelf of Enquiry.

Should it ever be the Fate of this Nation, to ſee that Spirit entirely lifeleſs and extinct, one may ſafely pronounce, that the Spirit of Liberty would not long ſurvive. All the political Virtues would die away one after another, as the Eyes of *Argus* were extinguiſhed, when touched by the ſoporiferous Wand of *Hermes*. Does it not import us therefore, with all imaginable Zeal, to prevent this Day of Darkneſs from falling on us, by conſtantly throwing as much Light as poſſible upon thoſe Affairs, which would not be miſterious, were it not for the Artifices of Miniſters?

A Nation, which, tho' not abſolutely bankrupt, is more in Debt than all her *Specie* four Times told over would amount to, has very manifeſt Reaſon to have her Circumſtances examined. The Public ought to know, whether it was from unavoidable Cauſes, or thro' the Miſmanagement of thoſe who had the Conduct of their public Affairs, that they were brought into this State of Difficulty and Diſtreſs.

When they ſee one of their largeſt Money'd Companies, with whoſe Credit that of the Public is in a great meaſure connected, reduced from a Trading Body (as in a Country that depends on Trade, every Money'd Corporation ought to be) to the Condition of mere Bankrupts, employed only to negotiate the Intereſt of the Public Debts betwixt the Government and the National Creditors, has not every Individual great Cauſe to be alarmed for the Safety of the whole Society? When the very Management of this *Banking Buſineſs*, and of every other Buſineſs in which the Public has any Concern, is ſuſpected to be made only the Means of Corruption and Attachment to the Party of a M———ry againſt the People, it would be equally wonderful and dangerous, if the latter were not immediately provoked to cry aloud for Redreſs.

I do not take upon me to ſay, how far this is at preſent the real State of *G—t B——n:* That would be raſhly to anticipate the Conſequence of ſuch an Inquiry as I am arguing only to promote. If the People in general are but doubtful on all or ſome of theſe Heads, it is however moſt reaſonable, that their Doubt ſhould be removed, by a clear and candid Expoſition of the Conduct of Public Affairs, both foreign and domeſtic, as far back as it is poſſible to unravel the Clue of them. But if the Cloud, which hangs over theſe Matters, be of ſuch a Nature as to occaſion more than Doubt, and cauſe ſuch a Suſpicion as almoſt amounts to a firm Belief on the diſadvantageous Side, the Neceſſity of ſuch an Inquiry as we are pleading for, becomes ſtill the more ſtrong and evident.

There is one Argument which ought never to be omitted in a Diſcourſe of this Kind, and which, tho' Miniſters will not acquieſce in, neither they nor their Apologiſts could ever refute or deſtroy the Force of. It is, that M———rs themſelves, if their whole Conduct has been juſt and upright, not biaſſed by partial or corrupt Motives, have an Intereſt that ſuch Reviews or Inquiries ſhould be frequently made. They may be very certain, if, upon the Reſult of the Scrutiny it ſhall appear, that they have in general been guided by Principles of Honeſty and Integrity, that their ultimate End was always the Public Benefit, a good-natured Nation will be ſo far from being ſevere on the little Errors of human Frailty, or Miſtakes into which they were inadvertently betrayed, that it will pronounce them upon the whole to be good and faithful Servants. This Approbation will have more Weight with a truly virtuous Miniſter, will be more ambitiouſly laboured for by him, than the Acquiſition of immenſe Wealth, or ſuch a Power as is rendered Proof, by a Standing Army of mercenary Dependents, againſt all Oppoſition from the real Friends of their Country.

We have heard of Times, when Miniſters have been ſo audaciouſly inſolent, in the Plenitude of their Power, as not only to ſet the People at Defiance, but to brave even the S———n himſelf. We have heard of K—gs who have not been ſuffered to chuſe their own Servants, tho' into Places that had leſs to do with the Adminiſtration of Government, than with the Pomp and Splendor of Majeſty. But as no body will preſume *to ſay*, that any ſuch prepoſterous Policy has of late Years prevailed, we will not inſiſt upon it any further.

We may affirm however, at all Times, that if it be the Intereſt of honeſt M———rs to have their Conduct inquired into, ſuch M———rs, as by all the Arts in their Power, endeavour to ward off an Inquiry, give too much Room to ſuſpect, that they are under uneaſy Apprehenſions in regard to the Conſequences of it. But this is nothing to the People, or to the Repreſentatives of the People, who are not to be afraid of doing Juſtice to themſelves, becauſe, in ſo doing, they may poſſibly bring Delinquents to Diſgrace.

In fine, Common-Senſe, the Practice of antient Parliaments, and the Judgment of the People in general, do all concur in this Point: That Public Grievances ought to be inquired into, and redreſſed as often as there is Opportunity to bring them before the Legiſlature; That this Regard to the People ought at leaſt to go hand in hand with, if not precede, a Compliance with the pecuniary Demands of Miniſters; and that where the firſt of theſe is neglected, and the latter made almoſt the ſole Buſineſs of annual National Aſſemblies, the People ſeem in Danger of loſing the Eſſence of Liberty, though they may preſerve the Form of it, and are in Reality more injuriouſly treated at a much greater Expence, than they might be, if all they earn and poſſeſs were at the Diſpoſal of a C——t.

LONDON.

On Wedneſday was held a General Court at the Southſea-Houſe, when, after many Debates, they came to the following Reſolution:

" Reſolved,

That it is the Opinion of this Court, that in the preſent Situation of the Company's Affairs, the Fund of the Trading Stock, or any Part thereof, is not redeemable by Law, without the Conſent of the Company; and having an entire Confidence in the Faith of Parliament, they do not agree to accept the Propoſal now read, and which was laid before the Court on the 10th Inſt."

The Propoſal abovementioned was this:

That, upon the Government's continuing to the Company an Intereſt of 4 per Cent. per Ann. on their preſent Capital of 3,662,784l. 8s. 6d. for 7 Years, and then to be reduced to 3 per Cent. per Annum, —the Company will undertake to pay off 2,325,023l. 7s. 11d. Old and New Southſea Annuities, unſubſcribed; 1,220,928l. 2s. 10d. of which, to carry an Intereſt at 3 1-half per Cent. for

5 Years, & then to be reduced to 3 per Cent.—— And the Remainder being 1,104,095 l. 5s. 1d. at an Intereſt of 3 per Cent. 'till paid off out of ſuch Monies as ſhall be applied by Parliament out of the National Debt, after Payment of 1,100,000 l. or thereabouts, lately agreed to be advanced by the Bank of England; and in caſe they ſhall not receive the firſt Monies that ſhall be applied by Parliament, then the Southſea Company are to be paid the ſaid 1,104,095 l. 5 s. 1 d. in any Sums not leſs than 100,000 l. at any Time.——'Tis ſaid the Company will apply to Parliament for Redreſs, on account of the Loſſes they have ſuſtained for ſome Years paſt, in their Trade.

Thurſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Earl of Aſhburnham and Lord Cadogan, the two Lords of the Bedchamber in waiting, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament, with a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

Thurſday Sir Edw. Seymour took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe of Peers as Duke of Somerſet.

As did the Earl of Beſborough of the Kingdom of Ireland, as Baron Syſonby in the County of Leiceſter.

Alſo the Earl of Hertford. And the Right Rev. Dr. Joſeph Butler, as Lord Biſhop of Durham.

His Majeſty has appointed the Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret, Ranger and Keeper of St. James's and Hyde Parks, in the room of the late Ld Weymouth.

We hear that the Rt Hon. the Lord Carpenter is gone down to Dorcheſter, to offer himſelf a Candidate for that Borough.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Sumner, D. D. and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, the Place of a Prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George in the Caſtle of Windſor, void by the Death of D. Ja. Barclay.

Laſt Saturday the Rev. Mr. Southernwood, Senior Fellow of King's College in Cambridge, was inducted into the Rectory of Walkern in Hertfordſhire, worth upwards of 300 l. per Ann.

The King has appointed Tho. Beach, Eſq; his Attorney-General in Jamaica, in the room of Rob. Penny, deceaſed.

A curious Monument of fine Marble is preparing to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of the late Duke of Richmond, with an Epitaph ſuitable to his Character.

A Subſcription is opened at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, for building an Hoſpital there, for Relief of Sick & Lame Poor. And a Bill will be brought in this Seſſions, for lighting the ſaid Town, and eſtabliſhing a regular Watch there.

A Committee from the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital, waited on Thurſday 7-night on the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, at Mercers-Hall; when they generouſly offered to let ſuch Foundlings as were ſtrong enough, to be employed in weaving Twine, making Nets, Ropes, &c. for the Service of the aforeſaid Society; which Propoſal was thankfully accepted.

Thurſday the Hon. the Eaſt-India Company received Diſpatches over Land, from Bombay, dated May 8, by which they had Advice, that the Warren, Capt. Glover, was not arrived there; and that the Elizabeth, Capt. Wills, ſailed from Fort St. David the 14th Feb. bound home.

Sir Ja. Lowther, who ſuffered the Amputation of his Leg, and was imminently endangered, is perfectly recovered.

A few Days ago died, aged 96, at Tregony in Cornwall, John Williams, Eſq; Repreſentative in Parliament in two Seſſions in the Reign of Queen Anne, & High Sheriff of that County in 1712.

Laſt Week died, at his Seat near Lyme in Cheſhire, Ja. Woſtal, Eſq; aged 104 Years, the oldeſt Gentleman in the County, poſſeſſed of 1500 l. a Year.

Monday an old Man in his own grey Hair, ſat down at a Shop Door next the Houſes lately burnt at Charing-Croſs, ſtretched himſelf out and died immediately: He was about 70 Years of Age, and in a Dutch Sailor's Dreſs.

Thurſday a Boat was ſunk near Somerſet-houſe, by 2 Barges which had broke from their Anchors, & drove by the Tide, whereby a Woman Paſſenger was drowned. The Waterman was taken up at Faul's Wharf, ſpeechleſs and almoſt dead.

His Majeſty's Free Pardon has paſſed the Great Seal unto Richard Double, of Suſſex, Labourer.—And alſo to John Trower, John Geering, and Tho. Holman, for the Murder of Mich. Bath, provided the two former tranſport themſelves for 14 Years, and the two latter do ſo for their Lives.

Great Intereſt is making for a further Reſpite of Joſhua Weſt, condemned for embezzling the Money of the Bank.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 19 Priſoners were tried, one whereof was capitally convicted, viz.

James Field the Stage Boxer, for robbing David Woodman, of 13s. near Moorfields.

Thurſday 20 were tried, and 2 were convicted capitally,

Jof. Farris, for ſtealing Plate & Money out of the Houſe of Mr. Collingwood.

And Hugh Dun, for forging and publiſhing a Bill of Exchange, for 50l. with Intent to defraud.

This will be a long Seſſion, there being ſtill upwards of 60 to try.

Laſt Week at the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for Weſtminſter, a Dancing Maſter, who was taken into Cuſtody about three Months ago, was tried for Sodomitical Practices in St. James's Park. He was ſentenced to pay One Shilling Fine, to ſtand one Hour in the Pillory, and to be impriſoned three Months.

On Tueſday a Saleſman was fined in the Sum of 5 l. purſuant to Act of Parliament, for buying a Shirt of a private Soldier of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Tueſday Morning near 100 Felons, under Sentence of Tranſportation, were ſhipped for America. Above 30 have died in Newgate, ſince receiving Sentence.

Laſt Saturday John Nicholſon, alias Nim and Doll, a noted Street-Robber and Highwayman, was taken at the Angel at Deptford, and committed under a ſtrong Guard to Rocheſter Jail. It is ſaid he is charged with upwards of 20 Robberies, and is the Head of a deſperate Gang.

On Sunday laſt as one Mrs. Ambroſe, who lives in King-ſtreet, Seven Dials, was going to Church, ſhe was met by two Sharpers genteelly dreſſed, who who asked her if ſhe would accept of Charity, and told her, they were People employed to diſtribute Money; but inſiſted firſt on ſeeing what Situation ſhe was in. On this, ſhe took them to her Lodgings, and they left her, promiſing to return with a handſome Gift; but they were no ſooner gone, than the poor Woman diſcovered theſe barbarous Villains had robbed her of 3 Shifts, & 17 s.

On Saturday laſt two Gentlemen in a Poſt-chaiſe were robbed in a Lane between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield, by a ſingle Highwayman, who took from them about Two Guineas, their Watches, and one of the Gentlemen's Sword; but behaved with great Civility, and upon the Owner's ſaying he had a Value for the Sword, he returned it, ſaying, if it had been ſet with Diamonds, he would not have taken it, and that it was the laſt Neceſſity that drove him to that Employ.

On Sunday Night laſt, about 9, Hen. Revely, Eſq; was robbed at the End of Bedford Row, by 2 Fellows, of 14 Guineas; but he had the good Fortune to ſave his Gold Watch, and a Bill of 25 l.

Saturday Night ſeveral Fellows armed with Blunderbuſſes, Piſtols, and Cutlaſſes, beſet the Houſe of Mr. Marriot at Moreton in Surry, demanding Entrance, and on Refuſal to murder the whole Family, but ſome Whitſters being informed of it, came armed with Guns and Bludgeons to Mr. Marriot's Aſſiſtance, which the Ruffians ſuſpecting made off without perpetrating their Villainy. They in the Hurry left a Cutlaſs and two Piſtols.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, Nov. 16.

"A Flag of Truce arrived here a few Days ago, with Compliments to our Governor from the new Governor of Martinico, who is juſt arrived, and ſends our Governor Word, that he has Orders to evacuate the Neutal Iſlands which the French have poſſeſſed themſelves of: But we have had News of this ſo often theſe eighteen Monts paſt, that we are not ſo very forward to give Credit to it.

"We hear that upon enquiry being made into the Deſtination of the Squadron now ſitting out at Breſt, on board of which a great Number of Volunteers are to embark, with a fine Train of Artillery, &c. the French Court has made Anſwer that the ſaid Squadron is to go and make a Settlement at or near Anamabou, on the Coaſt of Guiney; and that ſhe hopes the Engliſh need not take Umbrage at it. How ſuch an Anſwer has been reliſhed, we are not yet informed."

BANKRUPTS.

Alex. Scott, of Buſh-lane, Cannon-Street, London, Merchant.

John Read, of St. Martin's Street, Leiceſter-fields, Middleſex, Mariner and Merchant.

Jonathan Gammon, of the City of Cheſter, Woollendraper.

Jacob Watſon, of Smock-Alley, Spitalfields, in Middleſex, Grocer and Chapman.

Jeremiah Siſſon, of St. Clement's, Middleſex, Mathematical Inſtrument-maker.

Peter Bean & Joſeph Walter, late of Hoxton, Middleſex, Dyers, Callico-Printers, & Partners.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Husband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend the Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to raiſe and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tended only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is through Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southam, Warwickshire, Jan. 14. On Friday the 11th Inſtant, Mr. Wood of this Town, Mr. Brabſon of Long Itchington, and ſeveral other Perſons, were robbed on Dunſmore Heath, between this Place and Coventry, by two Highwaymen; the one on a very duſty black, or dark brown Horſe near 15 Hands high, of the Sporting kind, with a bald Face, and founder'd; the Rider a Gentleman-like tall thin Man, and ſuppoſed about forty Years old: The other a broad-made Perſon, who paſſed for the Servant, on a good bay Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, of the trotting kind.

Goſport, Jan 10. On Saturday a Court Martial was held on board the Tyger Man of War in the Harbour, on a Foremaſt Man for Deſertion. He was ſentenced to have twenty Laſhes along ſide each of his Majeſty's Ships and Sloops in the Harbour, and on Monday he underwent the Puniſhment purſuant to his Sentence.

Ingateſtone, Jan. 12. As Admiral Rowley, with a grand Retinue, was paſſing to London from his Country Seat, his Butler, being ſome little Way behind, was attacked by two Highwaymen near this Town, who forced him down a Lane, the Road Side, and ſwore they would blow his Brains out, if he did not give them his Money, being aſſured he had a conſiderable Sum, as he paid his Maſter's Bills and travelling Expences on the Road; but one of the Highwaymen alighting, in order to pull him from his Horſe, he preſented a Piſtol he had about him at the other, which miſſing fire, the Highwayman preſented one to him alſo in return, which miſſed Fire likewiſe, upon which the Butler's Horſe taking Fright, rode away with him, and he thereby eſcaped being robbed.

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

(Price One Shilling)

Two Hiſtorical Accounts of the Making,

I. NEW-FOREST in *Hampſhire*,

By *WILLIAM* the Conqueror; and

II. RICHMOND NEW PARK in *Surry*,

By *CHARLES* the Firſt.

CONTAINING,

I.

An Enquiry into the Origin of *Foreſts, Chaces, Purlieus, Warrens*, and *Parks*, and the cruel and unjuſt Laws that were firſt made for the Government of thoſe Places.

Some Account of the Reigns of the Kings, from *William* I. to *Edward* I. ſo far as relates to Foreſt Laws, and that of obtaining the two Great Charters.

II.

The Hiſtory of the Oppoſition that was raiſed againſt making the *Park*, and the Troubles that immediately enſued. Extracted from Lord *Clarendon*, and other Hiſtorians.

An Account of the Privileges the Subjects enjoy'd after the Park was made, to the Time of putting in Execution certain Meaſures for ſhutting it up.

Addreſs'd to the CITIZENS of *London*.

And adorned with a VIEW of *Richmond* PARK.

Unleſs Corruption firſt deject the Pride
And guardian Vigour of the Free-born Soul,
All crude Attempts of Violence are vain:
For firm within, and while at Heart untouch'd,
Ne'er yet by Force was FREEDOM *overcome.*
THOMPSON.

Printed for M. COOPER in *Pater-noſter Row.*

This Day is published,

In Two Volumes, Octavo,

Illustrated with 14 Copper Plates, Price 10s. bound,

The SECOND EDITION *of*

LETTERS from a Young Painter Abroad, to his Friends in England, on a great Variety of entertaining Subjects, relating chiefly to the most famous Curiosities in Architecture, Painting, antient and modern, at Rome, Florence, Naples, &c. Besides which there is given, in Eighteen Letters, the most full and exact Account of Herculaneum; comprehending the most remarkable Discoveries of that City, by the Marq. de Venuti, the first Discoverer, both lately translated and published in the Mag. del' Hospital, both lately translated and published in Italian, or in the short Memoirs concerning it in French, Italian, or in the short Memoirs concerning it in French, Italian, or in the short Memoirs concerning it in French,

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a single Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Fatality, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, dont once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, for as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced of; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from all impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms, by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances, they affordedly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and ease the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's Special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and to as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulness, of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely routed out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES,

SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by driving away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, inasmuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

These wasting Gleetings, occasion'd by Self-pollution, excessive Venery, severe Purging for Venereal Injuries, or by violent Strains, &c. and which have been deem'd by almost all Physicians and Surgeons to be so very difficult to overcome, are now so certainly known to be directly, and in a manner at once perfectly cur'd by the Grand Restrictive Balsamick Electuary, that no one, how bad soever, need despair of being entirely set to Rights by it in a few Days.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country now send for it for their Patients, as finding it to be the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon in those Cases. The Price of this Grand Medicine is 6s. a Pot, seal'd up, with a Book of Instructions, highly necessary to be read by all Persons whoever were afflicted with any Disorder of the Seminal Vessels or neighbouring Parts.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd unless Post-paid.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Relolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength; and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriach Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and others

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

Son in-Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life-time chiefly managed his Business)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all Sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it in the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand.

To ALL *Curious* in MAGAZINES—The

QUAKER's MAGAZINE.—So

Many *New Magazines*, being *Daily* Published,
Why may'nt WE FRIENDS, have ONE Also?

This MAGAZINE *doth not* THY View *Accuse*,
Like unto Common Cooks, *with Meat* TWICE *Roast*;
For, What Before THY *View, is Here* NOW *Laid*,
Are Things, NO MAGAZINE, *'ere Yet*, HAS SAID.

For, WE *do Here Foretell*, *Like Cunning* Gypsies,
MORE *than of* SUN, *or* MOON, *will be* ECLIPSES.

But, If by Chance, WE *should in* Our *Astrology*
Tell FALSE, *Let This at Least*, *be* OUR *Apology*,
That, Since WE *don't in Writing*, SWEAR *a* Tittle,
WE *be Excused, If Chance*, WE LIE *a Little*.—For,
Should Every One be HANG'D, *hath* Told a LIE,
FRIEND, *What wou'd then become of* THEE, *and*
This is Quite NEW, *The* Present Time *it's* DATE *is*,
And, Nothing *Costs*, *For*, THEE *may'st have it* GRATIS.

At Mr. *Burchell's*, At the ANODYNE NECKLACE, in LONG-ACRE, *Drury-Lane*, *London*.

Where Are the Following.

WORMS Brought Away

ALIVE in the *Close-Stool*, by the Famous Little *Purging* SUGAR PLUMS for *Coughs*, &c. 12d. a Doz. Or, May *Be*

But ONE only Single PLUM, With Directions with it, For A PENNY, Which is *Enough*, to Bring Away WORMS *& Foul Humours* from a Child, Or Cure it of a COUGH, &c.

Or, 2, 3, 4, Or Half a Doz. Or, THREE Doz. for *Half a Crown*, to Keep in a Family, Or *Give Away*, Or *Sell Again*.

CHILDREN's TEETH Let Out

Presently without Pain, by Pleasing & Delighting the Child.

By Rubbing it's GUMS, with that Delightfull Pleasing *Remedy*, Called by FRENCH Physicians and Surgeons,

Poudre Chymique Sucrée, pour faire PERCER *les* DENTS, *aux* ENFANS.

There not being such Another HELP for them, this Day in the World again, *Easily* to have their TEETH.—Price Only SIX Pence, with Directions. Or SIX Parcels, for *Half a Crown*.

Given Gratis, The *New* ALMANACK,—And

The *Pretty Art* of SHORT WRITING.

And, To Prevent Any Mistake, The Author has NONE of his ANODYNE NECKLACES, *Purging* SUGAR PLUMS, Or, Other *Remedies*, ANY LONGER At *Temple Bar*, Nor BEHIND the *Royal Exchange*.

LONDON: Printed for J. PURSER, in *Red-Lion Court*, *Fleet-street*. Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.